Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1807. [No. 1806.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of schr. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this country early next spring for Europe, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—and all such as have claims against her to exhibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.
Dec. 26. d

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40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nums' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.
December 15.

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy,
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Madeira do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Jamaica Rice and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 8d.

Turks-Island Salt.

Just received, and for sale, low,
A quantity of Turks Island Salt.
MARSTELLER & YOUNG.
January 7. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool-stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 8. d.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
2 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
2 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.
M. MILLER.
December 8. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 40 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.
December 27.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

James Smith

Will accommodate a few *genteel Boarders* on moderate terms.
January 7. d3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY, 15th, will be sold on the premises,

AN annual Ground Rent of *Ninety-nine Dollars*, well secured; having a two story HOUSE, &c. on the premises; situated on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.
January 6. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. d3f

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. d3f

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, }
Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson & } Of a good quality
Hyson Skin }
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Baldwin Dade to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of three hundred dollars and interest thereon since the first day of October, 1806, and the expences of sale, &c. unto Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 22d day of this present month, on the premises, at three o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate, lying and being upon the west side of Alfred, at and to the southward of Oronoke street, in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Alfred at the corner of the square formed by Oronoke and Princess-streets, supposed to be 176 feet 7 inches from each street, be the same more or less, and running thence northwardly with Alfred-street and binding therewith 40 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Oronoke and Princess streets 123 feet 5 inches, then southwardly with a line parallel to Alfred street 40 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning—it being that house and lot formerly occupied by Parthinia Dade and her daughter, deceased.

Andrew Scholfield, *Trustee.*
Jan. 5 d3s.

Lost this Morning.

Thirty Dollars in Bank Notes—One a Twenty Dollar Note of the Bank of Alexandria.—*Five dollars reward* will be paid to the finder on delivering the money to the Printer.
Jan. 14 d3t.

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.
Apply to the Printer.
January 13.

Tavern and Oyster-House.

JOHN BOGAN,
Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has taken that convenient House on Prince-street, lately occupied by F. Stuck as a *Tavern and Oyster-House*, where he will be happy to accommodate such as favor him with their custom, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction.
January 9. d6t

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.
January 13. d

BOOKS,

Lately received and for sale by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store in King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-Streets, Alexandria.

Carey's Family Bibles, assorted sizes. Oxford quarto bibles, octavo and school bibles and testaments, Brooke's universal gazetteer; Bell's surgery, Mrs. Chapone's letters, Goldsmith's Rome, Lavoisier's chemistry, Milton's works, medical pocket book, prayer-books assorted, Plutarch's lives, Porteu's sermon's, Thompson's seasons, Watts's psalms and hymns, a neat pocket addition—Young's night thoughts in plain and gilt binding, Morse's American geography, American precedents of declarations, domestic encyclopaedia, History of America, by Richard Snowden, fasts and festivals of the church of England, new whole duty of man, Rollin's ancient history, Goldsmith's natural history, pilgrim's progress, Russell's ancient and modern Europe, Tucker's Blackstone, Wakefield's family tour, Pennsylvania farmer, an epitome of universal history, domestic recreations, polite learning, introduction to astronomy, Mavor's universal history, in 25 vols. boards, Mavor's voyages and travels, 24 vols. bound in calf, British classics, 39 volumes bound in calf, life and pontificate of pope Leo the 10th, by Wm. Roscoe, anecdotes of Frederick the great, terrible tractorations, a new edition, enlarged by the author—Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medicis.

ON HAND,
A good assortment of Latin classics and other school books—And in a few days will be published, a new edition, printed on good paper with an excellent type, Murray's English Reader, bound in strong leather, price 75 cents.

Stationary Articles.

Quills, wafers, sealing wax, slates and slate pencils, lead pencils, black and red—pen-knives assorted, glass inks and sands with plated tops, suitable for portable writing desks, fountain inkstands, playing and blank cards by the gross, dozen or single pack, paints in boxes, camels hair pencils, thermometers, mathematical instruments, scales and dividers, &c.

Writing Paper.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio post, quarto post plain and hot pressed, foolscap no. 1, 2 and 3, of various prices, by the ream, for cash only.

Blank Account Books ready made.

Ledgers, journals, day books, cash books, invoice books, bank books, receipt books, record books, cyphering and copy books, &c. made of the best paper and well bound—Blank books of every description ruled and bound to any pattern, at a short notice.

☞ R. GRAY will contract for the binding whole editions of printed books, at the Philadelphia prices, and warrant his work to be equal in neatness and strength, to any done in America at the same prices.
January 13. d3t law3w

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

SELDOM has a public transaction occupied so much of the thoughts of a community, and at the same time so entirely baffled conjecture, as the conspiracy laid to the charge of colonel Burr has hitherto done. If it were not a subject of too serious a nature to be sported with we should say that the stranger who arrived at the gates of Strasburg from the promontory of Noses, as Tristram Shandy relates, did not create more enquiry to less satisfaction. What can it mean? What do you think of it? What would he be at? These are the questions in every mouth——But who can as yet answer them?

That Mr. Burr aims at some military enterprise, and that that enterprise has in some way or other New Orleans for its object, may, for ought that we know to the contrary, be the case, and then comes the questions—for what purpose? to what end? or for whom would he wrest New Orleans from the union; from his country? We should consider ourselves as disabling our judgment if we as yet acceded to the opinion of some, that his intention was to put it into the hands of any foreign nation. There would be something so transcendantly wicked and so transcendantly foolish in such a purpose that, though thinking not very highly of that gentleman's morals, we cannot suppose him capable of such atrocity. Guilt enough will be his, if his treason goes to the extent of usurping it from his country, for the gratification of his own ambition But to rob his country for others; to plunge such a poisoned dagger in her vitals as to bring a foreign foe into immediate contiguity with her, and to put her possessions into that foe's hands, is a stretch of wickedness of which we cannot so far villify our own hearts with suspicion, as to think him yet guilty. For be that nation which it might, the fact of entering into such a villainous scheme, should mark her as the object of this country's interminable hostility. It is said that Mr. B. had frequent and long conferences with the Spanish ambassador; and the conduct of Spain in that quarter has long been such as testified an inveterate hatred and jealousy of America. How long have we been urging this, and the necessity of preparing for defence? But it was the creed of Mr. Jefferson's partizans to deny it. Had the measures, the adoption of which we repeatedly urged, been recurred to, the projectors of this plan never would have darked even to think of it. How often have we said that the timidity of the executive and the defenceless state of the country not only laid it open to, but actually solicited attack? A hundred times. We were accused of wanting to plunge the nation into war because we did so. But our executive never budged for fear of provoking hostility, and behold the lions of war are roaring at our door. And should don Yrujo be called to account for any share in the transaction, he will answer with one word "*Miranda!*" Not that Spain under the tuition of France wanted that motive but because that will be the only plausible pretext for such treachery.

With respect to Great Britain, we cannot for the life of us, see any earthly purpose it could answer to her to tamper with Louisiana—To her it would be an incumbrance, and if it ever were of any value it would be planting an everlasting, indeed a deadly thorn in her own side to seat herself down side by side in land warfare with America.——It was monstrous to think of it. But if it were so, and if while treating in amity with America, Britain could even wink at an act of treason carrying on against her by her own citizens, we should be among the first to pronounce it base, diabolical, damnable perfidy. Did such a thing appear against her, we should just set her down on the same form with France, and say that he must be a nice casuist indeed who could determine which was the worst of the two.——It cannot be.

Upon the grounds we now have before us the most rational conclusion we can draw, is, that if such a plan is really on foot, the grand machinatior of it has cajoled Spain out of the means of gratifying his ambition, and according to the political morals of the day, means to set up as a king or emperor on his own account.

If this should be the case, several other questions will arise which will at least serve as exercises for the mind. Which is it better in a moral point of view, and which in a political, that he or a foreign nation should be the successful perpetrators of the threatened disruption?

Taking it as a general moral point connected universally with mankind, and considering it in the nakedness of metaphysical abstraction, it will not admit of a doubt that it were much better that it were the act of a foreign nation than of a rebellious body of our citizens. Because, in the first place the turpitude of treason is greater than that of national stratagem even where perfidy is included in it: and in the next place, because the most extensively pernicious example which can be set up in the world is that of successful usurpation. But considering it as a question of prudence touching the welfare of this country, it will not admit of a doubt that it would be better to have Louisiana if it were at all disunited from the union, in the hands of Americans than in that of any foreign nation. It is grievous, it is loathsome to have such questions to handle—The very agitation of them unhinges that reverence, which every honest man must entertain for the established rights of independent nations. As unnecessary speculations and mooting light points about religion begets a dangerous levity, often a guilty indifference to things sacred, the awful sanctuary of that subject should never be approached but with reverential fear and trembling.—So on a subject of such momentous concern as that on which we are employed, a thinking mind will not expatiate but with grave consideration and cautious delicacy. In the one case, there is danger of becoming too familiar with infidelity, and in the other with laxity of political principles if not worse. Yet since from us whose trade it is to commune with the public on national subjects, something of our opinions will be expected at this momentous crisis, we offer those few remarks with the same sincerity and truth that we should give the last pledge of our hearts on the bed of death. Perhaps our fears and our wishes may have misled us—but if they have, and if a foreign nation (no matter what nation) be concerned in this conspiracy, there never was treason so unutterably attrocious as that of Mr. Burr; never was the fate of a country more tremendous than that of America. But no—we will not believe it—Yet should all Americans, with one voice pray to Heaven, as we do, to avert and accompany their prayers with corresponding exertions, which, with the favor of the Almighty protector of the human race, will enable this country to support her independence against the world. Meantime let it be depended upon, that if Mr. Burr has been assisted in any enterprize, as has been said, those who have assisted him will not stop there even though he should dupe them; and we venture to predict that all the wisdom and strength of America will be wanting to baffle them—and that without unanimity in the people and energy in the government, all will be lost to this country that is worth her possessing.

From the Charleston Courier.

Messrs Editors,

THE piece in the City Gazette on Thursday last, copied from Mr Jefferson's Moniteur, the National Intelligencer, is deserving of particular notice; first, because it is supposed to speak the language of the administration; and secondly, because it contains some of the most extraordinary sentiments and opinions that I have ever seen propogated among a free people.

"The opinions entertained in the U S with regard to the extent to which a naval force should be created are too indefinite to establish a criterion, and yet public opinion seems to be the only correct arbiter to which to appeal in such a case. A complete protection of trade against the marauders of the ocean has not even been dreamt of; nor has any man determined in what degree we ought to attempt it;—The almost universal opinion of the nation has been that it was not expedient to go farther than to maintain a force that should keep in subjection the pirates of the Mediterranean & secure our own territory from the unauthorised ourages of the European powers."

It is not true that the opinions on this subject are too INDEFINITE to establish a criterion——It has never been expected that a ship of war should be equipped to convoy every merchant vessel across the ocean. All that was expected, by those whose opinion should form a criterion, was to have such a naval force as would be sufficient to protect our commerce, and our citizens in our own waters It is not necessary to equip a fleet as large as that of Great Britain, "against the marauders of the ocean," but to have a sufficient number of frigates or other armed ships, after allowing for a detachment to the Mediterranean service, to secure our OWN COAST; to drive from *our own* limits, and from out of *our own* jurisdiction, the armed vessels of every foreign power. As "every man's house is his castle," so is the jurisdictional limits of the United States a protection to its citizens, or at least it should be; but the outrages which have been so often committed within our waters by British and French cruizers, is a proof that the protecting arm of OUR administration does not extend so far by *water*. These have always been the opinions of the Washington Republicans, of the commercial part of the community & of those acquainted with maritime rights. It is the opinion of these people which should form a criterion, on naval protection and determine its extent; if the voice of the community is to be collected, the mercantile part are by their profession, most competent to form an opinion on the subject.——But if this opinion is to be obtained from men in the state of Kentucky, or upon the banks of the Missouri, and who have never seen any thing but their native rivers and canoes, then indeed it will be found so discordant with our national honor and national security, that 'no criterion can be established."

It is acknowledged, in the above extract, that there *is* a necessity for "securing our own territory from the unauthorised outrages of the European powers." Has it been done? Has the present administration done any thing to protect our Atlantic territory from insults and outrage? O yes! I must not forget one instance, in which her wisdom and moderation was most conspicuous; when Whitby was insulting the sovereignty and independence of the United States, by searching, and firing upon our vessels, within our own limits and jurisdiction, Mr. Jefferson issued orders, not for armed ships, to drive him from his station or to resent the insult, but for the citizens to *catch* captain Whitby, and to forbid the poor ships from ever coming to this country again I allow that we had no vessels to send on such an expedition—some were in the Mediterranean, the rest were rotting in the Potomac What have they done else? Nothing. Then what must the sober, unbiassed part of the community think of an administration who own that it is "the a most universal opinion of the nation, to secure, by a naval force, our own territory from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers," and yet has done nothing to afford this security and this protection? Some other and more powerful motive must exist, when the almost universal opinion of the nation is thus treated with contempt.

"A difficulty, nearly as great, has attended the decision to what extent it is politic to defend our ports and harbors. It has been said, not perhaps incorrectly, that the placing them in a complete state of defence would cost twenty millions, and that to keep them in such a state would require annually an additional million."

It is also urged that this would subject the people to further taxes, &c. What the probable amount of "completely" fortifying the harbors might be, I cannot undertake to say; but I will venture to assert, that the protection of each, in the manner which is absolutely necessary for our security, would be but an inconsiderable sum when compared with its immense importance. The whole Atlantic frontier of the U States, is in a defenceless situation—its harbors exposed, and our forts in ruins. If "unauthorised outrages" are committed within our jurisdiction, nay, at the entrence of our very harbors, why may not some privateer or pirate sail up to our city, and levy contribution under pain of firing the town and of knocking the houses about our ears? What security have we that some will not be found to make the attempt when they know it can be done with impunity? Could we prevent them from coming up to this city? No!——If Charleston was to experience a fate like this, would it be the townspeople only that would suffer? No. Every inhabitant of the state would suffer in some measure.—Their mart would be destroyed—the source of their necessary supplies would be cut off—their crops would remain unsold, and themselves and their country be humiliated and degraded. What would be a trifling tax when compared to this destruction and national disgrace? Nothing. But as the government is supported by the duties which arise from commerce, if we lose our commercial towns, we should likewise lose their revenue, and as the government must be supported, taxes would be laid upon lands, negroes, &c. at the time when our planters could not dispose of their crops and be least able to pay them. The revenue which was paid into the treasury of the U. States by the collector of the customs of this port from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 31st March, 1805, being four years, amounted to *three million, thirty one thousand, six hundred and thirty nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.*—This went to the support of the government, and if it had not been afforded by commerce, it must have been raised in some other way from the citizens of this state. Is it not then the interest of our citizens to have our commerce protected and our harbors fortified? To be prepared to resent and to repel any outrage which may be offered to our country, and not to court insult by our meanness and weakness?

But the most extraordinary paragraph is the following:

"Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended, a crisis in our affairs would not fail to expose the inadequacy of our fortifications, and subject us to derision and humiliation. It is indeed but too probable that in proportion to the extent of our fortifications would be our temerity in courting danger, and that they would in fact expose us to an increase of peril."

I can scarcely believe this to have been written by an American—proud of his birth right, and basking in the sunshine of liberty and independence. What! We must neither protect our commerce nor fortify our harbors from foreign outrage, least we should make use of our power in repelling any offered insult! We must not bar our doors least it should be an inducement for the midnight robber to break thro' and steal! But what is worse, and what is a libellous and a dishonorable charge against the American character is, that if we felt ourselves able to repel an injury that we should be the first to commit it—and that if we are determined not to submit to an insult we should be the first to offer it. I have too high an opinion of the integrity and honor of my countrymen, to be afraid to trust them, and too much regard for their persons and property to see them unprotected.

But mark the disgraceful conclusion of this democratic paragraph:

"Many have thought that true policy recommended our standing on humble ground, until our strength enable us to punish those who wronged us, thus in their opinion ensuring the earliest arrival of that state of manhood that would justify us in putting forth our full strength."

In other words it is better to suffer insults and injuries from every foreign nation, than to place ourselves in a situation to defy their power and to resent their insolence. It was an observation of our beloved Washington, "the only way to make yourselves respected is to make yourself feared." If we are prepared for war, our friendship will be courted, but if we will not protect ourselves but "stand on humble ground," we must put up with such treatment as we may receive. During the French revolution, when the myrmidons of France were about to enter into Switzerland, the canton of Basle assembled to determine on the measures they should pursue, whether to oppose the French by fortifications and armed host, or to remain quiet and peaceable at home and trust to the generosity of their invaders. It was determined that they should do the latter. A lone old syndic, had resolved upon this submission. He bravely stood up and opposed their dastardly resolution, and upbraided the descendants of TELL, that they should quietly allow their enemies to seize upon their country without making one effort to save it. He was taken out and shot. The French were received, and in return for the freedom of their admission, destroyed the Helvetic confederacy, their liberty and their independence, and united them as a part of the French republic.

Where is the spirit which, in 1776, roused the nation to arms and to glory! Where is the congress who taught our swords to leap from their scabbards when our rights were invaded! When the British lion roared upon our coast the nation was in arms—we talked not of "standing on humble ground" while they placed the yoke upon our necks—but when French principles and love or fear for the republican Bonaparte prevails in 1805, we say it is better to "stand on humble ground" than place ourselves in a condition to preserve our independence!

A WASHINGTONIAN.

From the New England Farmer.

Method of preserving Cabbages so as to have them good till late in the Spring.

Make a trench in the driest sandy ground, nine inches wide, and of equal depth; in which, place a row of Cabbages, with the roots upwards, contiguous to each other. Fill the cavities about them with some dry straw, and then shovel the earth up to the stalks on each side, almost as high as the roots, shaping it like the roof of a house. The Cabbages will come out in May as sound as when they were put in, and the outer green leaves will be turned quite white. As they are not apt to keep well after they are taken out, two or three at a time may be taken as they are wanted for use, and the breach immediately closed up with straw and earth as before.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Proceedings of

HOUSE OF REPRES

Wednesday, Jan

A message was receiv
ident. He had approve
bill making appropriatio
establishment for the ye
dred and seven.

The bill to prohibit th
slaves was taken up Sev
were made; on the ques
but the word "*Cargo,*"
which subjects the perso
forfeited to the United
and Navy were called fo

For striking out
Against it

Mr. Bidwell observed
tlemen in the course of
had declared their wil
the slaves forfeited to t
but not sold;——he th
dd these words—"P
on shall be sold as a slav
act."

Mr. Early enquire
whether this was not the
decided. The word "c
is retained;——and th
sold.

Mr. Bidwell. It do
follow because forfei
sold.

The speaker decided
order.

Mr. Findley spoke
mendment; and called
Navy.

Mr. Quincey agreed
so far as it went, but i
what should be done
wished them sold only
—He considered the
being sold for life as a s
this bill.——Yet he wo
sold in states perm
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A WASHINGTONIAN.

England Farmer.

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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 7.

A message was received from the president. He had approved and signed the bill making appropriation for the naval establishment for the year eighteen hundred and seven.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves was taken up. Several amendments were made; on the question for striking out the word "*Cargo*," (the retention of which subjects the persons imported to be forfeited to the United States) the Ayes and Nays were called for and were

For striking out 39
Against it 77

Mr. Bidwell observed that several gentlemen in the course of a former debate, had declared their willingness to have the slaves forfeited to the United States, but not sold;——he therefore moved to add these words—"Provided no person shall be sold as a slave by virtue of this act."

Mr. Early enquired of the speaker whether this was not the question just now decided. The word "cargo" (the slaves) is retained;——and the slaves must be sold.

Mr. Bidwell. It does not necessarily follow because forfeited they must be sold.

The speaker decided the amendment in order.

Mr. Findley spoke in favor of the amendment; and called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Quincey agreed to the amendment so far as it went, but it did not provide what should be done with them——He wished them sold only for a term of years—He considered the allowance of their being sold for life as a sanction of slavery by this bill.——Yet he would not have them sold in states permitting slavery contrary to the laws and policy of those states.

Mr. Varnum. It will be time enough to settle the details after agreeing to the principle. The great argument held at the time of the adoption of the constitution, was on the one side a wish to authorize congress to abolish slavery, on the other to withhold from congress the power of intermeddling on the subject: at length a compromise took place; and it was allowed to stop this business after the year eighteen hundred and seven. This constitution would not have been adopted, had not this power been given by it to congress.

Mr. Clay. This is not a sanction of congress of the slave trade; it is only the most efficient way to stop it. Gentlemen may speak here very feelingly on this subject, very prettily indeed, and acquire much popularity among their constituents—my object is to adopt the surest way to stop this trade.

Mr. Smilie. Popularity is not my object; but what is just and reasonable must be pursued whether popularity be the consequence or not. Let us decide the principle, and there will be time enough between now and 1808, to provide for these persons.

Mr. Conard was in favor of the amendment and Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Alston. We have no right to interfere with the laws of the states. I should not object to the amendment, if it were amended thus; add "in any state whose laws prohibit slavery."

Mr. Bidwell. This modification does not meet my approbation. I would not have the U. S. *sell* this human flesh in any of the states.

Mr. Early. Gentlemen attempt in vain to agree upon any system other than forfeitures, and being sold as slaves in those states where slavery is allowed.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bidwell] would have his opinions & those of gentlemen from the northern states duly respected; they have also their feelings. With how bad a grace does this come from him, when he seconded the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey, who would turn loose among us as freemen those negroes. Such is the respect that gentleman has to our feelings, claiming mutual respect for our different feelings.

If gentlemen will but *agree* on any practical plan other than this I will readily agree with them, but they will not, they never can.

Mr. Early recapitulated many former arguments.

Mr. Sloan. I rise to ask whether I am the gentleman from New Jersey, alluded to by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Early. That gentleman is the gentleman to whom I alluded.

Mr. Sloan read the amendment he had offered on a former day, and denied that he wished, or that the amendment proposed turning these persons loose in those states.

Mr. Early. The gentleman from New Jersey has not read the right amendment; he offered an amendment to the 4th section, in these words, "and such slave shall be entitled to his or her freedom." What is this but turning them loose?

Mr. Southard spoke at some length in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Alston said he should vote against the amendment, unless some practical plan should first be offered, what to do with this species of property. Why do gentlemen fear to have money go into the treasury, from this source? Do they fear a dollar of this kind will contaminate other money there?

Mr. Fisk. Settle the principle and we can afterwards make provisions for these persons. We have a right, surely we have, to say that they shall not be sold as slaves in *any* of the states; it is our duty to do it.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to amend.

For the amendment 60
Against it 60

The Speaker. There are 60 ayes and 60 noes; the speaker is against the motion.

After a few unimportant amendments the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading for to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to a repeal of the duty on salt, and the continuance of the Mediterranean fund, reported a bill for these purposes; twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Friday.

Mr. Randolph also reported a bill authorising the president to accept of any companies of volunteers, not exceeding 50 000. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Thursday, January 8.

Mr. Mumford presented a petition from the corporation of New York, praying further fortification of that harbor. Read and referred to the committee on so much of the message of the president as relates to fortifications.

Mr. Wicks presented a petition from sundry of the manufacturers of salt at Sag Harbor, praying that if the duty be taken off from salt, a bounty may be granted them equal to it.

Mr. Elliot presented a resolution to the following effect: *Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives a statement of the amount of the debt of the U. S. on the first of April, 1801, and on the first of January each year since that period, distinguishing the respective amount of the foreign and the domestic, and each species of them, exhibiting the annual and quarterly payments, as far as practicable, &c.

An amendment was offered, to receive also a statement of the 1st of April, 1791, and the 1st of April, 1797.

Resolution carried.

Mr. G. W. Campbell. A treaty was made between the U. S. and the Chickasaw Indians and a bill passed this house to carry it into effect the last session; but owing to a disagreement between this house and the senate, the bill failed to be passed, in consequence of which, money stipulated to be paid them could not be paid for want of appropriation. They are extremely dissatisfied, and, being unacquainted with our mode of proceeding, attribute the whole blame to the government. Their dissatisfaction is likely to produce serious consequences unless appeased. I therefore move a resolution for the purpose of carrying that treaty into effect. A resolution was offered and agreed to.

[*To be continued.*]

The bill for prohibiting the importation of Negroes into the state of South Carolina, which was agreed to by the House of Representatives of that state on the 12th ult, was negatived by the senate; and the penitentiary bill, which had likewise passed the house, was laid over in the senate.

LITERARY NOTICE. E. Sargeant has just received from London a copy of "The Life of the honorable Charles J. Fox," interspersed with a great number of original anecdotes, by B. C. Walpole, esq. (a relation of the celebrated family of that name) which he has put to press and will have ready for publication in about two weeks.

[*N. York pap.*

SPANISH ROBBERY.

Extract of a letter from captain Swain, of the brig Alexander and Sally, of Newburyport, to his owner, dated at Malaga, October 6, 1806.

"At sea, on board the brig Alexander and Sally, rock of Gibraltar bearing wsw. distance about 9 or 10 leagues, it being quite moderate, discovered a launch rowing towards me from the Spanish coast; when at the distance of musquet shot she fired a swivel; the ball passed between me and the man at the helm; I immediately hoisted my colors and backed my topsail; he came up and hailed me, and ordered me & my papers on board, which I executed: they then ordered my men on board the launch, and sent me on board my vessel attended with four Spanish villains armed, who conducted themselves into the cabin, and ordered me and the mate down also, driving the rest of the men forward: two of them stationed themselves at the cabin doors, the other two ransacking chests, trunks, lockers, and every place where they thought money might be concealed. They robbed from me and the crew about 150 dollars in cash, and about 100 dollars worth of sundries, such as spy glasses, pistols, &c. and after having effectually searched the vessel, they very courteously left her."

From Dublin, Oct. 25.

The quantity of flaxseed on hand throughout the kingdom, amounts in the whole to 8786 hhds American, 4964 hhds. Riga, and 2208 hhds. Dutch, besides a considerable quantity of the latter kinds condemned as unfit for sowing; this stock on hand makes no small portion of our usual annual consumption and in fair anticipates what will be required by import for next year's supply. The unfavorable impression remaining from the bad quality of the Baltic and Dutch seed, received last spring, and the immense loss to those then concerned in their import, will, I have no doubt, deter importations being made to their usual extent next season, and prevent such seed from interfering so much as formerly with that of your country; however, from the large quantity of old seed remaining on hand, it is much to be feared that should you export nearly the amount to its usual average quantity, we shall again be over done next season; I should therefore recommend much caution in ascertaining the probable amount of your export before adventuring in the article, and strongly dissuade my friends from shipping at high prices. From the circumstances I have mentioned to you, respecting flax seed, I am deterred from taking any concern in it even if to be had as low as ten dollars per cask.

From Naples, Oct. 3.

"The sequestration of enemies property has been taken off, on the merchants consenting to pay 60,000 ducats, which of course was complied with. We had to pay 2,700 for our share, and thought ourselves well off. Another contribution, of 1,200,000 ducats, or rather a forced loan was imposed in July; our share of which was 1500; you see that our purse has thus far been pretty well gleaned; which is rather hard, as we have been able to do little or no business since the arrival of the French forces in this country. Our port continues to be strictly blockaded; and nothing has succeeded to get in, excepting some small crafts; and lately a large Greek Polacca, which came in under Russian colors, in expectation that peace had been concluded between that country and France; and which has been sequestered by the government.

"Notwithstanding our situation, you will be surprised that the price of colonial productions has not experienced the least rise; but in fact, are much lower than they were a few months since. This, however, may be considered as owing to the late rumors of peace, which were generally believed; but since the continuance of war, prices are rather more favorable for the merchants. The demand for foreign articles is principally confined to the city. This circumstance has stagnated the market so much that the coffee which came round from Leghorn, is at present on hand. The Amelia, capt. Sawyer, which arrived safe at Gaeta a month since, has been obliged to go to Triette, without unloading a single article; at this place, she will probably find a better market."

The following elegant piece of irony, closes a well written communication which appeared in the New-York Evening Post, headed "A "speck of war, or the good senses of the peo- "ple of the Western country."

My plan would be to send Beau Dawson, with a memoir, and head of argument, drawn up on purpose to convince Mr. Burr of the propriety of abandoning his schemes of ambition. At all events, he would never think of taking the country without repaying our 15 millions and interest. In short we republicans may safely place the defence of New-Orleans against Mr. Burr "*in the principles*" —*In the unbending civility* of the manners of the people of that city towards Mr. Burr.—The same defences which we propose to use against attacks from European nations.

What I have written goes wholly upon the supposition that this speck of war should continue to be no more than a *speck*, and that too in the horizon. Yet, it while our settlements are forming invulnerable places for defence, Mr. Burr should establish his government, organize his force, fortify the Mississippi, make incursions across the Allegany, free the negroes, and confine the inhabitants of the Southern States to a string of Fine plain on the Beach of the Atlantic, it must be acknowledged that the speck would have somewhat the appearance of a *cloud*, and that too in the zenith instead of the horizon.

This is a case which the scope of my plan does not oblige me to provide for.—However, I have no objections, while upon the subject, briefly to state what remedies occur to me for that event.

1. Gun boat No. 1, is already on the dry land somewheres in Carolina ready to oppose Mr. Burr.

2. If Mr. Burr should *render necessary the resort from reason to force*, I would send the "*smallest force competent*," and not exhaust our resources upon dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place.

3. If the 'smallest force competent' should happen to prove *incompetent*, my advice is to make peace with Mr. Burr and pay him a tribute.

4. In all possible cases the whole body of Republicans should petition Mr. Jefferson to suffer himself to be re-elected to the presidency, as the only possible means of preserving the honor, independence, and integrity of the U. S.

CLINTON-JEFFERSONIANUS.

The following advice was lately left by a miser to his nephew; "Buy your coals in summer; your furniture at auctions, about a fortnight after quarter day; and your books at the FALL OF THE LEAF!"

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

From Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The house have been all day engaged in the bill repealing the duty on salt, and continuing the Mediterranean fund. It passed by a majority of 122 to 5.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alexandria.

The bill for punishing certain crimes against the U. S. (i. e. the *Burr* bill) was discussed a short time: but is already so patched, and rejected in parts, that I dont think they'll pass any bill on the subject.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship United States, Coleman, 20 days from Turks' Island, with salt, to Marsteller & Young and James Patton.

Brig Mercury, Dye, 14 days from St. Thomas, with cocoa, coffee, sugar and hides, to J. Thompson and Son.

SALT.

4000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT, just received and for sale by

John Tucker.

Also, on Hand,

First quality brown Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

December 30. 2aw3w

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres; cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 28.—26 3aw3

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 15th instant, on a credit of three months, for all sums over five dollars, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John Fowler, deceased, near Pohick church, Fairfax county—all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the said deceased—Also the stock of horses and cattle, together with a double chair, and sundry plantation utensils.

William Dencale, Adm'r.

January 1. eo

This Day is Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE 25 CENTS.]

A full Statement of the Trial and Acquittal of Aaron Burr, Esq.

Containing all the Proceedings and Debates that took place before the Federal Court, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1806.

By JOHN WOOD,

Editor of the Western World—who attended at the trial.

January 9. d

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II,

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 8

Cotton Wool.

JOHN KINCAID

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

26 bales of Spinning Cotton, of prime quality, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

January 12. eo3t*

For Sale or to Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,

ON Prince street, next door to B. Shreve, jun'a. store. For terms apply to

J. LAWRASON.

N. B. I will also Rent, or Lease on moderate terms for ever, a number of valuable Lots on Duke street.

January 1 eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney,
} *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smoak house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of *Waterford*, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and
James Moore,
} *Ex'rs.*

Loudon County, Dec. 30. 2awds

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee,
} *Ex'rs.*

December 17. 3taw6w

A Country Store, Tavern, &c.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

A GOOD Store House, Granaries, Tavern, Blacksmiths Shop, and all necessary out-houses, in a very eligible situation in the upper country, about 35 miles from Alexandria and 25 miles from Dumfries and the Occoquan Mills. The houses are in good order, and the tavern is large and convenient—they will be rented altogether or separately, & if required an adjoining Farm can be had with them or either of them. The neighborhood in which these improvements are situated is rich and well settled, and there are several valuable merchant mills near them. The tavern is immediately on the great road leading from Alexandria to Fauquier court house, and at the point of intersection with the road to Dumfries and Occoquan from the back country. To a person coming well recommended and being altogether approved of, advantageous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Hooe, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the subscriber,

J. H. Hooe.

December 30. eo2wnoawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *debonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, *Adm'r.*

DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18 2aw4w

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 8 miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

To be Rented.

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, &c. will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28 law

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. eo

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 5—6 3w3taw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson,
Benjamin Brown,
} *Admr's.*

December 17—18 3aw4w

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barrelled Bird and Squirrel Guns.
Holster and Pocket Pistols.
Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

NOTICE

TO CAUTION the public against trespassing on our enclosures adjoining and contiguous to Cameron Mills, with dogs, guns, or otherwise. The late destruction to the winter grain and hedging by such thoughtless mischievous conduct already has been very injurious, done generally by those passing back and forward to Alexandria, preferring such mischief to a better track through open fields, which is less surprising in thoughtless slaves than the free inhabitants, who may expect hereafter to be treated as the law points out in such cases. They are further noticed to be aware of such conduct after night, when proof can be seldom ascertained—we have therefore prepared armed men with fierce dogs to worry and cripple all such unreasonable intruders, more especially when detected on the hedge rows. Licence will be granted to enter the premises near the bridge over the row, where steps will be erected for the protection of the thorns; this is not to be considered as a thoroughfare, but only for the use and convenience of those with actual business at the mills. We are well satisfied by late experience of the necessity to adopt those rigorous methods, otherwise abandon the hedges, at a certain loss of the expence and trouble already expended. The premises must not be entered only at the place pointed out, on any pretence whatever.

J. Stump & D. Ricketts.

Cameron Mills, 30th Dec. 2aw1m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Dangerfield Ross*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight,
John Stewart,
} *Adm'rs.*

December 17—18. 3taw4w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

January 3. 2awtf

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

19th mo. 30th

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester, are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs or assigns shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3weoawtf

The Subscriber,

At his Flour and Grocery Store,

Offers for Sale on low terms for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit,

10 hhds. Sugar, of various qualities
30 bbls. do. do.
2000 lbs. best Guadloupe Green Coffee
5000 do. do. St. Domingo do.
20 bbls. nice gross Herrings, lately inspected
20 do. New-England Rum
1500 lbs first choice Rhode-Island Cheese
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial Teas
Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Segars first chop, nests of Ware, Wrapping-paper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

1500 bushels Salt consisting of Liverpool blown, St. Ubes ground Alum, Turks-Island and Rock Alum,

And a quantity of sacks of Salt.

A. LINDO.

☞ Flour received on Storage.

The Subscriber would Rent

THE HOUSE he now lives in, near to the Diagonal Pump, to a genteel family, at a moderate rate, till the 1st of May next. 1aw6w

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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Smedley and Shreve* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—is requested that all persons indebted to this will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve.

January 7. eo3w

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve,

January 7. eo3w

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 1aw6m

Fresh Raisins.

Landing and for sale by the subscriber,

100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec 27 d

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN.